

FARM STOCK

CHEAPEST FEED FOR WINTER

Hay, Straw and Fodder Cut and Mixed With Bran, Crushed Corn and Cob-meal Is Relished by Stock.

Cutting or grinding hay, straw and fodder add nothing to their nutritive value. But with proper arrangements it is more convenient to feed, and when mixed with wheat bran and crushed corn and cobmeal, horses, cows and sheep will eat cut fodder and wheat straw as greedily as the best of hay. Where there is an abundance of fodder and straw this is a very economical method of wintering stock—the hay may be sold and the money used for buying the bran and oil meal. One bushel of fine-cut fodder—say about eight pounds—and one quart of corn chop and one quart of wheat bran and one pint of oil meal mixed with warm water during the cold weather three times a day, is a good allowance for a cow not giving milk that will come fresh in spring. Cows giving milk should be allowed more bran and corn chop. The usual allowance is three pints of corn chop, two quarts of wheat bran and one pint of oil meal, mixed with a half bushel of equal parts of mixed hay fodder and straw, given three times a day. Coarse fodder should be split and cut fine; some of our milk farmers are using a



Beef Cattle Grazing on Virginia Pasture.

machine that grinds the fodder. Practical feeders estimate that fodder, straw and second quality hay cut fine and mixed with meal, is worth \$8 to \$10 per ton, as there is no waste.

Horses should be fed according to their work. One bushel of cut straw and two quarts of corn chop may be regarded as equivalent to good mixed hay.

If the horses are doing but little work they will do well on this mixture, being given all they will eat up clean. If at steady work give two or three quarts of oats or six to eight ears of corn three times a day in addition.

Sheep should be given a little grain once a day. Have roomy shed and hard, dry earth floor. Wheat straw, mixed hay and corn fodder, fed in moderate amounts, will keep them in thrifty condition.

IMPACTION IN WORK HORSES

Animals Are Turned Out to Old Straw Stack and Allowed to Shift for Themselves.

(By DR. I. E. NEWSON, Colorado Experiment Station.)

This is the time of the year when impaction of the bowels is most common to work horses. The animals having little to do are turned out to an old straw stack or coarse alfalfa and allowed to shift for themselves. Owing to the cold weather they drink little water and the coarse food not being properly moistened clogs the intestines. This is more liable to be the case if the teeth are not in first-class condition, for then the food is not finely ground in the mouth. Looking after the teeth and giving an occasional bran mash will materially reduce impactions.

COMPOSITION OF EWE'S MILK

Different Breeds Show Some Variation in Fat Content—Lamb Needs Good Laxative at First.

An analysis of ewe milk shows it to be very high in fat content. The different breeds show some variation in this regard, and there is a considerable variation in the fatty content of the milk of a single ewe at various times. All ewes give richer milk immediately after the lamb is born than they do later on.

The percentage of fat sometimes runs as high as 11 per cent at this time. Nature made this arrangement, no doubt, because the lamb needs a laxative at first to set its digestive apparatus in motion and free it of feces that have been collecting during its pre-natal growth.

Crop of Lusty Lambs.

Proper feed and care will insure a lusty lot of lambs in the spring.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

WATCH IT GROW.

In Phoenix, Ariz., before the November election, all the liquor places put up a sign to this effect: "This building will be for rent if the 'dry' amendment carries." After election the saloon men refused to give up their leases, some of them opening drug stores, some soft drink stands, some restaurants. The law went into effect January 1. The day afterwards every baker and grocer in the city for the first time sold out his stock of bread, and the meat markets sold out their meats. Last year the arrests for drunkenness in Phoenix averaged 12 per day; on the day after the saloons closed, for the first time in its history the police court had no drunks.

Phoenix bankers also have a tale to tell. The day Arizona went "dry" the Valley bank, which suspended early in November, reorganized and opened up for business stronger than ever. The Citizens' bank, established by local capitalists, opened after the saloons were voted out. The Central bank, organized by eastern men after the election, filed articles of incorporation three days after the law went into effect and now occupies one of the "empty buildings." A branch of the Anchor Trust company of Wichita, Kan., was established after the state voted "dry." "Watch Arizona grow," say Arizonians.

"TOMMY ATKINS" PLEDGE.

The following "tetotal" pledge is being circulated among the British troops on the European battle fields:

"Don't ask me
To take drink;
I've decided to be teetotal while
On service for my country.
(Carry this with you and show it
whenever asked to take liquor.)"

On the reverse side of the card is printed:

"Temperance Battle Card for the Great War."

"Recognizing that as army, navy and medical leaders have stated,
"Alcohol or drink is detrimental to health and efficiency."

"I promise, God helping me, to be teetotal while on service for my country. (Signed with witness.)"

"(Get a mate or the chaplain, or an officer to witness this.)"

DEMAND IS FOR SOBER WORKERS.

In a recent number of the Technical World is a contributed article entitled, "The Worker Who Drinks Must Go." The editor in an introductory note thus comments:

"Emperors, business men, social reformers are all agreed upon one thing—alcoholic drinks work positive harm. A single glass of beer lowers a man's efficiency 7 per cent. Imagine what strong line, gin, or whisky will do. The up-to-date employer will not keep men who drink even in moderation; the secretary of the navy will not allow them on our warships; every commander in the field today is leading a sober army. Everywhere the brains of the world recognize that alcoholic liquors weaken both muscle and mind power."

PROSPERITY IN ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Georgia, is the largest dry city in the country, and the capital of a state in which the sale of liquor has been prohibited since 1907. In that year the realty transactions of the city were \$91,840,350; in 1913 the amount was almost double—\$172,292,004. Building permits for 1907 aggregated \$4,554,771; in 1912 they reached the sum of \$9,987,444. Corresponding increase in all lines of business is recorded. The tax rate shows significant reduction.

NEAR THE TOP OF THE WORLD.

The "farthest north" local Woman's Christian Temperance union is in Dawson, Yukon territory, only about one hundred miles from the Arctic circle. It was organized in 1913 by one of the national organizers of the society and is doing active work for temperance—"living, working, gaining new members," writes the president, "and corresponding with the Ottawa officials in regard to the observance of Sunday closing of saloons." Plucky!

CHURCHES AND BREWERIES.

Did you know that over ten times as much money is spent in building churches as in building breweries? This, at least is the record for the first four months of last year. According to no less an authority than the American Contractor, a building trade journal, in that period the brewers spent \$429,000 in building operations and the church people spent \$4,380,986.

PERTINENT QUERY.

What is the difference, asks an exchange, in moral quality between keeping a saloon and running advertisements of whisky and beer?

STUDY OF ALCOHOL.

In fourteen European universities instruction as to the nature and effects of alcohol is a recognized part of the curriculum.

NOT IN BOTTLES.

The spirit of the times is not in bottles.—The Temperance Cause.

Novel Things in Neckwear



THE new collars give one the choice of baring the throat, leaving it more or less veiled, or covering it completely. But almost without exception they are high at the back, many of them very high, and the neck is lost to view. In the greater number the throat is open, there are flaring revers at the side and a turnover portion at the back. Within these lines the variety of ways in which the collars are cut is really bewildering. To judge by this, everyone is to wear novel things in neckwear, and every style is to be suited.

Besides the turnover collars, with revers at the sides and vestees at the front, there are smart styles with standing plaits across the back. These are cut squarely off at the sides, leaving the throat uncovered, but are finished with a long vestee at the front. These, like other standing effects, are supported by fine wires. They are very high, reaching not much below the top of the ears.

Then there are the graduated ruffles of fine lace which are favorites on gowns of lace and net and on afternoon gowns of taffeta or faille or crepe de chine. They are not so high

at the back and gradually grow narrower at the sides and front, finally disappearing at the top fastening of the bodice. But they also require wiring with the finest of silk-covered wire, to give them the sprightly pose required.

One of the new collars of sheer batiste finished with fine embroidery is shown in the picture given here. It is a good example of a type of collar which is featured among the new dress accessories for spring. Equally strong as a novelty, the new very high, standing collars (high at the front as well as the back), attached or unattached to the blouse, are commanding much attention and may prove the favorites. Just at the moment the sheer collar, high at the throat, is liked finished by a band of narrow black velvet ribbon which ties over it around the throat and appears to support it, although fine wires really do the work.

There is a lot of wear in the collars of embroidered batiste; they provide an inexpensive and dainty means of freshening up the dress.

On the Subject of Boudoir Caps



THE plainest of boudoir caps, such as that one pictured here, will serve to introduce a coterie of others far more elaborately made. The subject of boudoir caps is inexhaustible; they are as varied, almost, as the faces they so prettily set off. Daintiness is the most lasting of feminine charms, and the boudoir cap is an expression of this.

Displayed in a New York shop are a half dozen or so styles, that run the scale from the simplest to the most elaborate. The first one consists of a puff of plain crepe de chine for the crown, which is gathered over a circle of wire that fits the head. Lace, about three inches wide, plaited in narrow side plaitings, is sewed inside the edge of the cap about the front, extending from one temple to the other. A second length of the plaited lace is sewed in, extending from ear to ear. The lace is then turned back off the face and tacked to the crown, forming a coronet of lace about the face.

Where this plaiting leaves off, a third length is sewed in the cap and is left hanging over its neck. A rosette of narrow ribbon is sewed to each side.

The next cap is made of all-over shadow lace with the puffed crown shirred over a circle of wire. A frill of very narrow lace extends about the front of the cap. Across the back there is a scant frill of wider lace that is wired with fine wire, to curve outward from the ears and neck.

This smart little affair is trimmed with a twist of narrow satin ribbon and occasional clusters of the smallest chiffon roses set about the face. It is finished with a rosette of the ribbon at each side.

The third cap was made of fine dotted swiss and shaped like a baby's cap. A frill of cluny lace, very scant, fell about the face, and an insertion of the same was set in about the crown. Between the insertion and the frill a narrow band of ribbon extended about the cap, ending in long loops and ends at the left side.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

GOOD ROADS WILL PAY WELL

In Nine Years Increase in Amount Paid for Improving Highways Has Been Over 250 Per Cent.

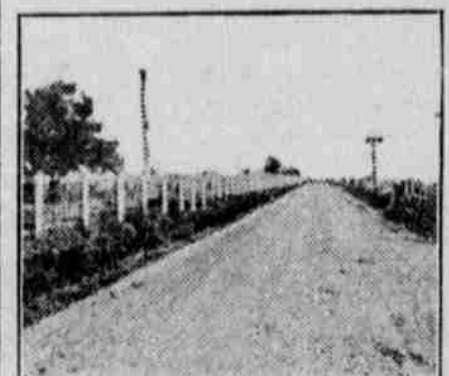
(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Experiment Station.)

The following is clipped from the Reclamation Record:

Approximately \$206,000,000 was spent last year on public roads in the United States, according to statistics prepared by the United States department of agriculture. In 1904 the total was only \$79,000,000. In nine years, therefore, the increase has been over 250 per cent.

Of the 2,226,842 miles of roads in the United States, 223,774 miles, or approximately 10 per cent are classed as improved.

To improve the remaining 90 per cent may well seem a big job. It is, in fact, only made possible because the work really pays for itself. From material gathered by the United



Gravel Road.

States department of agriculture, it is now possible to prove not only that good roads are profitable investments, but to determine exactly what dividends they pay. An investigator assigned to this problem in any given locality first ascertains the extent of the territory that is tributary to any main road, much as one might ascertain the territory tributary to some river. The next step is an accurate estimate of the total products of this territory—so much grain, so much tobacco, so much garden truck, etc. Of this quantity a certain portion is consumed on the farm; the rest is shipped over the road in question.

The whole calculation can then be checked by investigators at the shipping point to which the road leads. In general it has been found that the two methods yield much the same information—the total amount of produce hauled over the road. Next the length of the average haul is calculated, the size of the load permitted by the character of the road ascertained, and the cost of teams and drivers figured. With these facts before him the investigator is now able to state positively the cost of hauling a ton of produce on that road, to express in terms of these "ton-miles" the freight traffic on the road, and finally the total cost to the community served by the road of hauling its goods to market. Armed with these data it is easy to decide how much money can be profitably spent in improving the road and what are the returns that the investment yields to the community.

ADVANTAGES OF GOOD ROADS

Energy of Farmer's Teams Conserved by Pulling Heavy Loads Over Comparatively Smooth Surface.

There is no doubt that good roads tend to prosperity to the farmers who live on them. Their teams are not worn out with the effort to pull a light load over a bad road, for they easily take a large one to market and save not only the strength of the team and wear of the wagon, but what is of more importance still, the time of the owner.

He gets his product to market more cheaply and that item alone tends to more prosperity. Then, too, the value of his land is increased by the fact that it is on a well-made and well-kept road, for the heaviest tax a farmer pays is bad roads.

Everybody Benefited.

Good roads help not only the farmer by enabling him to market his produce when the market is highest but they also help the merchant, the railroad company—in fact, every individual in the county is either directly or indirectly benefited.

Important Work.

The public highway and its improvements is one of the important things to take into consideration in planning next year's work. Work on the road along your farm is just as important as work in the field.

Pigs After Weaning.

For pigs after weaning that have the run of alfalfa nothing will help them and satisfy them so well as a good fill of slop made of shorts and about one-tenth of cottonseed meal. Feed them some kafir or milo on the side as dry grain so as to save some of the expense of having to supply all the concentrated food in the slop.

Records Help Farmers.

If farmers kept books there would be a great many better ones than there are today.

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

Its Sort.

Prisoner—I embezzled this money because I am not rich.
Judge—A poor excuse.

Weeks' Break-Up-A-Cold Tablets
A guaranteed remedy for Colds and La Grippe. Price 25c of your druggist. It's good. Take nothing else.—Adv.

So-called friends are plentiful—as long as your money holds out.

Different.

Binks—Jones says his car is as good as the day he bought it!
Jinks—Jinks—How about Jones?

Noncommittal.

Miss Gushmore—Don't you just love danger, major?
Major Grizzley—H'm! I respect it.

Strange Conclusion.

"It is the vote that does the talking."
"Yes, especially the silent vote."

In Hard Case.

"That amateur farmer is doing his own sowing."
"So is his wife."

The Diplomat.

They were on the verge of a quarrel. The little wife—strange how they are always "little" in cold, unfeeling type—was exasperated. "You are enough to make an angel weep!" she exclaimed. "I don't see tears in your eyes," he replied, with Michiavellian trickiness, and she knew with a woman's intuition that he meant to imply that she was celestial in texture.

Welfare Work.

"Have you any parts of an automobile that you don't want?"
"I have an old tire. What's the idea?"
"You know how our grandmothers used to make crazy quilts for the needy?"
"Yes."

"On the same principle I am trying to assemble an automobile for a poor woman who has none."

MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes all the Trouble

When the house is afire, it's about the same as when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," wrote a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die."

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely most of the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism."

"Two years ago I stopped using the coffee and began to use Postum and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats strong and regularly. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me."

"I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious, and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.